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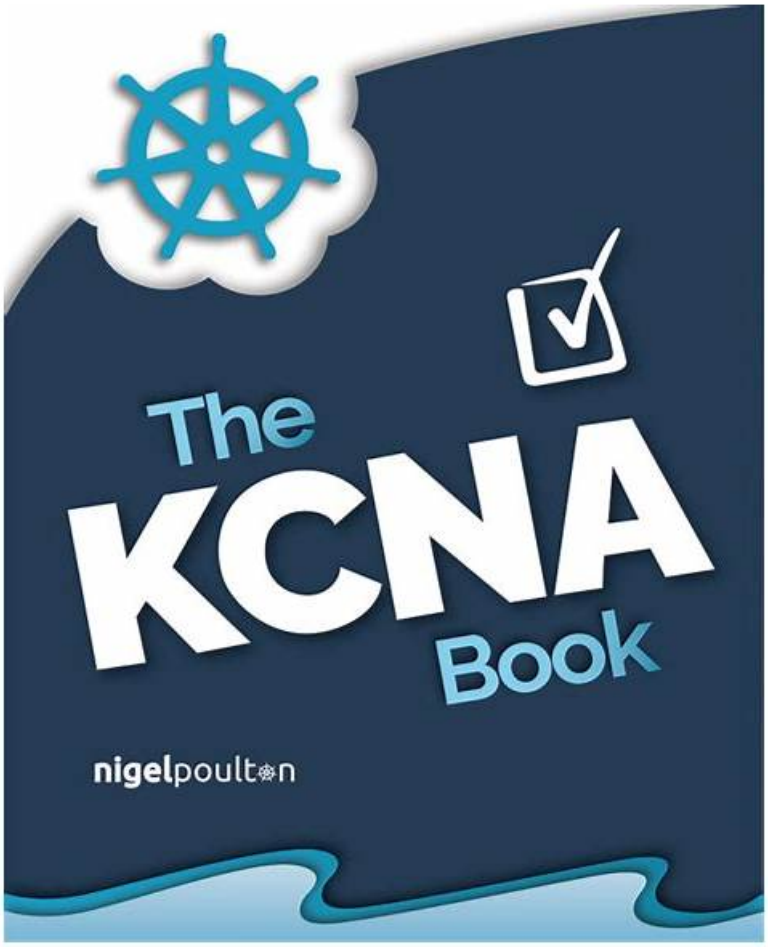

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>> KCNA考古題 <<

完整包括的KCNA考古題 |第一次嘗試輕鬆學習並通過考試和一流的KCNA：Kubernetes and Cloud Native Associate

為什麼要 Linux Foundation KCNA 認證？獲得 KCNA 認證將證明你的專業技能和貢獻，並對你的職業生涯大有裨益。服務提供商們對有資格認證的網路工程人員的需求在迅速增加，並在激烈的競爭以搶奪有資格認證的Internet專家和專門人才。如果你是一個技術員、工程師或科學家，並有使用 Linux Foundation 網路公司產品和平臺的經驗，那麼你在這個領域中前進的機會實際上是無限的。全世界的Internet服務商的價值都會因你的加入而提高。Linux Foundation 網路公司的服務提供商計畫也要求 Linux Foundation 網路公司的合作夥伴雇傭一定數量的認證工程。作為優秀的員工，這是為了保證你的服務水準，並能使你區別於一般的人。

最新的 Kubernetes Cloud Native Associate KCNA 免費考試真題 (Q49-Q54):

問題 #49
You are using Istio to manage traffic flow in a microservices architecture. Your application consists of three services: 'service-A', 'service-B', and 'service-C', where 'service-A' depends on 'service-B' and 'service-B' depends on 'service-C'. You want to implement a canary rollout for 'service-B' to test a new version before rolling it out to all users. How would you configure Istio to achieve this?

- A. Create a new Istio VirtualService for 'service-B' and route a percentage of traffic to the new version
- B. Deploy the new version of 'service-B' with a different Kubernetes namespace and use Istio to route traffic to the new namespace
- C. Configure 'service-A' to automatically retry requests if they fail to 'service-B' and route to the new version
- D. Use the 'istio.io/route' annotation on 'service-B' to specify a weighted distribution of traffic to different versions
- E. Use the 'istio.io/canary' annotation on 'service-B' and configure the rollout percentage

答案：A

解題說明：
Istio's VirtualService allows you to define routing rules that can direct a percentage of traffic to a specific version of a service- This enables you to perform canary rollouts by gradually introducing the new version of 'service-B' to a subset of users- Option A is not a valid Istio configuration option- Option C creates unnecessary complexity Option D is related to retries, not canary rollouts. Option E is closer but doesn't specify the percentage split.

問題 #50
Which component in Kubernetes is responsible to watch newly created Pods with no assigned node, and selects a node for them to run on?

- A. kube-proxy
- B. kube-controller-manager
- C. kube-scheduler
- D. etcd

答案：C

解題說明：
The correct answer is D: kube-scheduler. The kube-scheduler is the control plane component responsible for assigning Pods to nodes. It watches for newly created Pods that do not have a spec.nodeName set (i.e., unscheduled Pods). For each such Pod, it evaluates the available nodes against scheduling constraints and chooses the best node, then performs a "bind" operation by setting the Pod's spec.nodeName.
Scheduling decisions consider many factors: resource requests vs node allocatable capacity, taints/tolerations, node selectors and affinity/anti-affinity, topology spread constraints, and other policy inputs. The scheduler typically runs a two-phase process: filtering (find feasible nodes) and scoring (rank feasible nodes) before selecting one.
Option A (etcd) is the datastore that persists cluster state; it does not make scheduling decisions. Option B (kube-controller-manager) runs controllers (Deployment, Node, Job controllers, etc.) but not scheduling.
Option C (kube-proxy) is a node component for Service networking; it doesn't place Pods.
Understanding this separation is key for troubleshooting. If Pods are stuck Pending with "no nodes available," the scheduler's feasibility checks are failing (insufficient CPU/memory, taints not tolerated, affinity mismatch). If Pods schedule but land unexpectedly, it's often due to scoring preferences or missing constraints. In all cases, the component that performs the node selection is the kube-scheduler.
Therefore, the verified correct answer is D.
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問題 #51
Which of the following is a lightweight tool that manages traffic flows between services, enforces access policies, and aggregates telemetry data, all without requiring changes to application code?

- A. kube-proxy

- B. NetworkPolicy
- C. Nginx
- D. Linkerd

答案：D

解題說明：
Linkerd is a lightweight service mesh that manages service-to-service traffic, security policies, and telemetry without requiring application code changes-so B is correct. A service mesh introduces a dedicated layer for east-west traffic (internal service calls) and typically provides features like mutual TLS (mTLS), retries /timeouts, traffic shaping, and consistent metrics/tracing signals. Linkerd is known for being simpler and resource-efficient relative to some alternatives, which aligns with the "lightweight tool" phrasing.
Why this matches the description: In a service mesh, workload traffic is intercepted by a proxy layer (often as a sidecar or node-level/ambient proxy) and managed centrally by mesh control components. This allows security and traffic policy to be applied uniformly without modifying each microservice. Telemetry is also generated consistently because the proxies observe traffic directly and emit metrics and traces about request rates, latency, and errors.
The other choices don't fit. NetworkPolicy is a Kubernetes resource that controls allowed network flows (L3 /L4) but does not provide L7 traffic management, retries, identity-based mTLS, or automatic telemetry aggregation. kube-proxy implements Service networking rules (ClusterIP/NodePort forwarding) but does not enforce access policies at the service identity level and is not a telemetry system. Nginx can be used as an ingress controller or reverse proxy, but it is not inherently a full service mesh spanning all service-to-service communication and policy/telemetry across the mesh by default.
In cloud native architecture, service meshes help address cross-cutting concerns-security, observability, and traffic management-without embedding that logic into every application. The question's combination of "traffic flows," "access policies," and "aggregates telemetry" maps directly to a mesh, and the lightweight mesh option provided is Linkerd.
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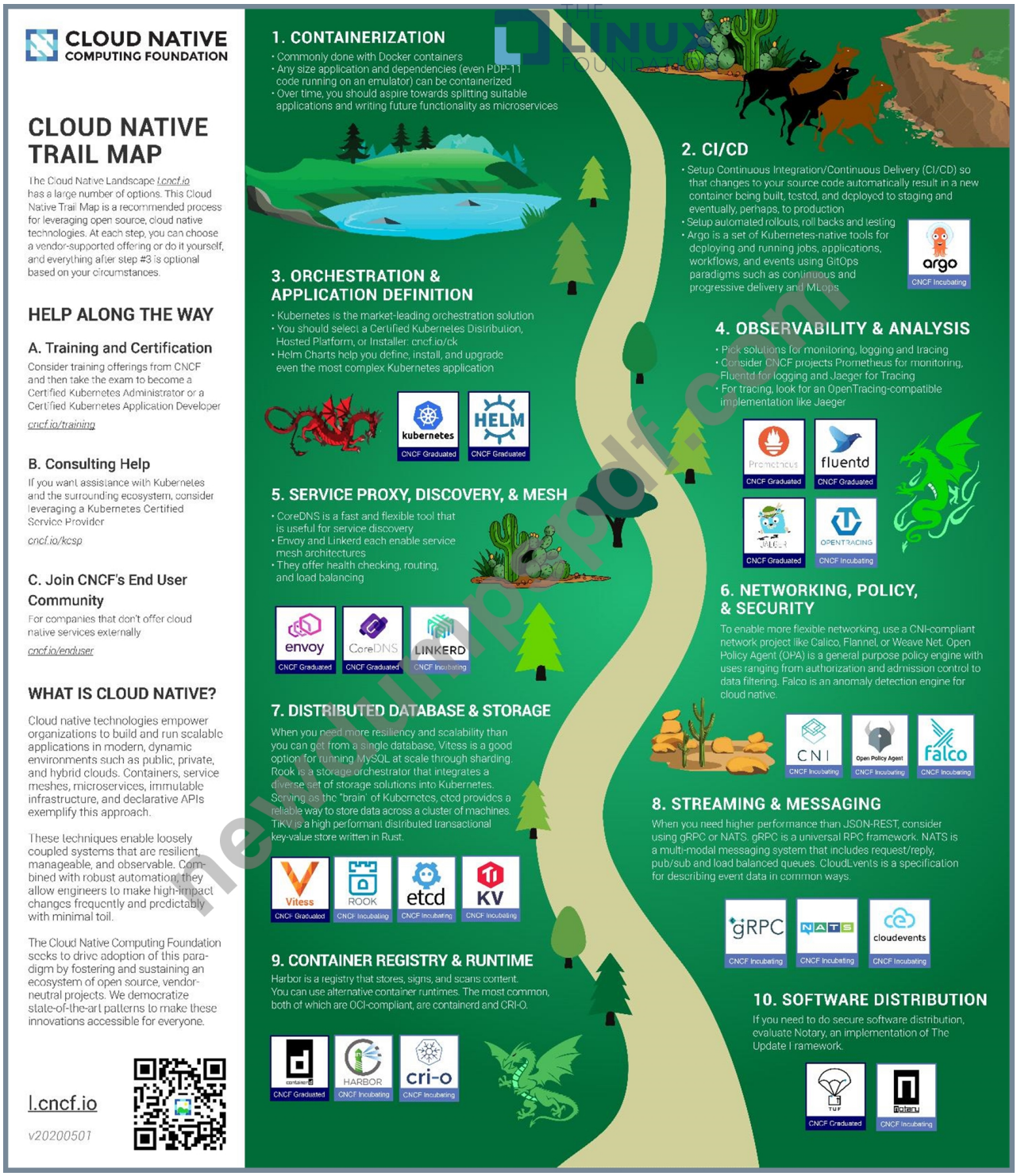
問題 #52
What CNCF project is the leading DNS project in the CNCF landscape?

- A. CoreDNS
- B. gRPC
- C. Kubernetes
- D. KubeDNS

答案：A

解題說明：
https://github.com/cncf/landscape#trail-map



問題 #53
What are the two essential operations that the kube-scheduler normally performs?

- A. Starting and terminating containers
- B. Filtering and scoring nodes
- C. Resource monitoring and reporting
- D. Pod eviction or starting

答案：B

解題說明：
The kube-scheduler is a core control plane component in Kubernetes responsible for assigning newly created Pods to appropriate nodes. Its primary responsibility is decision-making, not execution. To make an informed scheduling decision, the kube-scheduler

performs two essential operations: filtering and scoring nodes.
The scheduling process begins when a Pod is created without a node assignment. The scheduler first evaluates all available nodes and applies a set of filtering rules. During this phase, nodes that do not meet the Pod's requirements are eliminated. Filtering criteria include resource availability (CPU and memory requests), node selectors, node affinity rules, taints and tolerations, volume constraints, and other policy-based conditions.
Any node that fails one or more of these checks is excluded from consideration.
Once filtering is complete, the scheduler moves on to the scoring phase. In this step, each remaining eligible node is assigned a score based on a collection of scoring plugins. These plugins evaluate factors such as resource utilization balance, affinity preferences, topology spread constraints, and custom scheduling policies.
The purpose of scoring is to rank nodes according to how well they satisfy the Pod's placement preferences.
The node with the highest total score is selected as the best candidate.
Option A is incorrect because Pod eviction is handled by other components such as the kubelet and controllers, and starting Pods is the responsibility of the kubelet. Option B is incorrect because resource monitoring and reporting are performed by components like metrics-server, not the scheduler. Option D is also incorrect because starting and terminating containers is entirely handled by the kubelet and the container runtime.
By separating filtering (eligibility) from scoring (preference), the kube-scheduler provides a flexible, extensible, and policy-driven scheduling mechanism. This design allows Kubernetes to support diverse workloads and advanced placement strategies while maintaining predictable scheduling behavior.
Therefore, the correct and verified answer is Option C: Filtering and scoring nodes, as documented in Kubernetes scheduling architecture.

問題 #54
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